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### How Are Trust Funds Handled?

There has been during the last twenty years an increasing tendency of testators in the rights and prerogatives of soverto make trust companies, instead of individuals, trustees under wills and testaments. The tendency is good for upon the King himself, guaranteed to many reasons, and especially where the him the free use of the Vatican and proposed trust is large and its duration | Lateran palaces, which were proclaimed long in time.

supposed to receive the careful super- dotation of 3,125,000 lire, or \$645,000. vision of wise and watchful directors, trustent of all kinds.

directors, executive officers and their the Pope from his temporal dominions. lawyers, are calculated to stimulate the revision of many opinions regarding the recognized by the Italian monarchy safety of trust funds.

that the account books of that society existing situation has come about.

A good deal has recently been said, tions in sustaining political party organizations, influencing party leaders, propublic should know? For example:

the last half century?

2. How much appears as having been charged up for payments to State insurance officials?

3. What sums have been each year paid to lawyers practising in the Albany | bound itself by treaty to respect? lobby, or before legislative committees? 4. How much money has been each

year paid to aid one or the other of political organizations in New York State and municipal elections?

the society in the Presidential campaigns | lasted for upward of three decades beof 1896, 1900 and 1904, and to whom was the money paid? A candid revelation of all that the

society's cash books, check books and ledgers contain thereon may now, and in an insurance sense, be a real "good policy."

# Power?

We published on June 27 an interestrectly whether, in consideration of its renouncing all claim to temporal dominion, the Italian Government would pay the arrears of the subsidy offered by the Guarantee Laws to the Papacy in 1871 but persistently refused by Pius IX. and LEO XIII. If King VICTOR EM- the mark," and frankly defends college MANUEL possesses the sagacity and fore- athletics on the ground that "the unisight with which he is credited he will versity has become a huge gymnasium, welcome the implied proposal, and although it may be rejected by the majority | perfectly legitimate consequence, interof the present Chamber of Deputies in which Catholic voters would participate, would probably be favorable to a compromise that would bring to an end the protracted conflict between the Church and the civil power in Italy.

In order to throw light upon the question whether the payment of the arrears of the subsidy is morally binding on the Italian monarchy, and whether it is expedient to recognize the obligation, to be the ethics of to-day the conduct of it may be well to recall the circumstances under which the so called Guarantee Laws were passed. As late as Aug. 4. 1870, the Marquis VISCONTI-VENOSTA, a conspicuous member of the LANZA Cabinet, had formally promised to observe the convention concluded in September, 1864, by which Italy guaranteed Papal territory from any exterior of the ward politician," is the chief danattack. King VICTOR EMMANUEL II. had given the Emperor Napoleon III a similar pledge, and even on Aug. 16. 1870, the Italian Ministry still protested fidelity to the compact. No sooner, however, had the last French soldiers definite and practicable suggestion of a left Civita Vecchia on Aug. 19 than a solution and a remedy are offered by the resolution was moved in the Italian Indianapolis News. Considering the dis-Chamber of Deputies to denounce the cussion of special cases a weak way of September convention, and though it dealing with the situation, because each was beaten the Ministry decided, three special case is likely to have its special days later, that it would occupy Rome explanation, the News confines its attenas soon as the Republic should be tion to general principles. "Profession- solution problems of most absorbing interes proclaimed at Paris. Some thin sophistry was employed to override the obliga- immoral thing. The wrong is in playing tions of the convention. Instead of the professional as an amateur. \* \* boldly announcing that France's in- Though honest and openly avowed profringement of it since October, 1867, had fessionalism is not immoral, it is, we be- In July the Hon. HINKY DINK of Chicago released Italy, from its observance, the lieve, fatal to true college sport." The Italian Government invented the pretext entering edge of the wedge is small, but | Congress and the Bowery will cross the that the convention had been a personal bargain with the Emperor and not a diagnosis of the trouble with college compact with France. After the Republic was proclaimed at Paris, Italian troops on Sept. 20 took possession of the Eternal City. Thus was brought about one of the most important events in modern history, the abolition of that tem-

hindered the unification of Italy.

There is no doubt that VICTOR EMMANto occupy Rome, was extremely desirous offered." of conciliating the Vatican. He was willing to concede to the Pope possession of the Leonine City in full sovereignty, so so and carefully abstained from entering it until Pius IX. begged him to send troops thither to guarantee his safety. The Italian Government then sought other means of conciliation, and Vic-TOR EMMANUEL refrained from entering Rome in state until July, 1871, more than three months after the Parliament had voted the so called Law of Guarantees, which was intended to settle the relations of Church and State and assure to the Papacy spiritual liberty. This statute, which unquestionably recognized a moral obligation, confirmed the Pope eignty, declared his person to be inviolable, punished attacks upon it as attacks free from all jurisdiction of the State. The management of the trust has been and, finally, assigned to him an annual

If the Vatican had chosen to accept it of alert and conscientious executive there is reason to believe that the Law officers, and learned lawyers of the of Guarantees would have been observed trust company. To be sure, in a great by the Italian Government in the spirit as many counselors there is oftentimes well as in the letter. Exasperated, howsafety for them rather than for the ever, by the Pope's repudiation of the trust fund; yet trust companies, when offer, a repudiation maintained from the managed as New York laws have pre- spring of 1871 up to the present hour, scribed, and before vicious customs the civil power has unquestionably and usages had modified those laws, violated some of the promises embodied have been useful trustees of cestur que in the statute of March 21, 1871. The moral obligation, however, to pay the The revelations, however, recently covenanted dotation-the arrears of made of the conduct of the manage- which now amount to nearly \$22,000,000-1 that when this becomes a settled policy ment of the Equitable society, and of undoubtedly persists, because the Italian of municipal administraton good govpractises regarding corporations toler- Government retains the consideration, ated in Wall Street by share owners, namely, the revenue formerly derived by

Whether the obligation would now be would be doubtful but for the fact that There seems now to be a concerted the existing structure of society is ex- government would result from it. Were and apparently an honest and worthy posed to serious peril by the growing the Odell leaders convinced that good effort to persuade those holding, or wish- strength of the Socialists. The more government would flow from non-partiing to hold, policies in the Equitable conservative advisers of VICTOR EM- zanship, they would abandon it instanter. society, as well as the general public, MANUEL III, have been for some time But from non-partizanship Odellism beare in impartial hands, and that, so far ling the support of Catholic voters at the vantages, advantages that would line as their contents disclose, there will be ballot box, and a step was taken in that revelations of the methods by which the direction the other day by Pius X., when he recalled or suspended the injunction, to which his two predecessors had ador written, of money used by corpora- hered, and by which faithful Catholics moting or defeating legislation, and good turn deserves another. If the Cath- government. The mere thought of hypnotizing State officials. What do olic voters, who constitute something good government sends a chill down the Equitable's ledgers reveal in that like one-half of the registered electorate, relation which the policyholders and the are henceforward to go to the polls and sustain the champions of the established 1. What sums have been annually ex- social order, why should not the monpended at Albany by the society during archical Government on its part make over to the Papacy the arrears of a dotation which was acknowledged to be a substitute-an imperfect substitute-for the confiscated revenue of a temporal sovereign whose independence Italy had

Nothing could be easier than for the Italian Government to borrow \$22,000,000 for the purpose of acquitting a just debt. Nor would anything be more likely to promote the stability of the Savoy dynasty 5. What were the contributions by than to terminate a conflict which has tween the civil power and the Catholic Church in Italy.

# Hypocritical Amateurism.

That there is something more than sensationalism back of the allegations of professionalist tendencies made against Will the Pope Renounce Temporal by the general prevalence of the spirit of protest, and the insistence with which it is urged. There is "something wrong" ing telegram from Rome, according to with college sport; and to ascertain the which the Vatican has inquired indi- exact nature of that something, a comthat have discussed the matter the most significant of their utterances.

The Providence Journal considers that most of the criticism "has gone wide of a social fad. As a consequence, and a est is now centered in contests" of a ourriculum witich makes demands many go to cheer on the few." The modern view is that nothing succeeds means; and by what the Journal affirms

college sport is justified. The Springfield Republican hails the articles as part of "a campaign against graft of another sort," and lays the blame at the door of "the system," not the individual offender. "Playing to win" is commendable; "plotting to win," by methods and ethics no better than those ger to amateur sport. "The question is broader than that of mere athletics, for

a standard of ethics is involved." Perhaps the keenest philosophical analysis of the problem and the most alism, if it be honestly admitted, is not an and importance. Why should not Newits final effect is a vital disruption. The Atlantic to inspect the Kings and Emperors athletics made by the Indianapolis News fixes the disease as a tendency toward methods that are unfair because they are not followed openly and without dissembling by all, but hypocritically, by a have created. When Europe sees the Hon

upon the Papacy by PEPIN, had lasted the preparatory schools; and the remedy for eleven centuries and had always rests with the heads of the schools, who could keep the coaches and the boys apart, and could make the boys under-

In the concluding paper of the series in McClure's that has given definite and concrete form to the existing vague feeling of dissatisfaction with the conduet and condition of sport in our colleges, this statement is made:

" if the professionals, other than the scientific the athletes, were let go; If the amateur coaches the college graduates were sent about the serious posedly fits them, and if the development of the undergraduates, primarily to the various team would disappear

On Wednesday, May 24, a corresponpractical step toward the satisfactory settlement of the problem an "athletic congress": and by a coincidence an editorial article in the Boston Transcript of the same date urged a "conference of university authorities." Whether it is the actual conduct of college sport or the public attitude toward it that is wrong, such a congress or conference, and it only, is qualified to make the settlement which from every point of view is desirable.

### Odellism and Non-partizanship.

The cause of the misunderstanding that now threatens to sunder the Citizens' New York city does not lie deep below the surface. It can be discerned without great effort.

The Citizens' Union adheres to its policy of non-partizanship, its leaders believing ernment will result automatically. This Union has been preaching it for nine years now.

Odellism adheres, too, to non-partizanship, but not in the belief that good keenly alive to the importance of secur- lieves it can reap certain personal adcomfortably and easily the pockets of the Grocery Gang, advantages that would make Odellism richer in the world's that the supply of copper will be reduced affairs than it is to-day. Nothing is were prohibited from taking part in further from the intention of the Grocery Italian Parliamentary elections. One Gang than the establishment of good the Grocery Gangsters' spines, fills their minds with thoughts of cells and striped clothing and sets them to diligent studying of the table of commutations for good conduct.

With the Republicans of New York city the Citizens' Union would have no difficulty in reaching an agreement. The Union is not dealing with the Republicans of the city now, however. It is dealing with the Newburgh Grocery.

#### Undignified Antics in the National Guard.

One of the batteries of the National the patrons of his enterprise. Men in the State's uniform serve the guns with ammunition supplied by the show man, who pays them the not immoderate compensation of \$1 each a day for their services. This includes the uniforms.

Recently another battery of the Guard commander in congratulatory procession to honor one of his friends who was celebrating an important incident in his domestic life. The victim of the demonstration was in no way responsible for it. posite photograph of opinion may be and it is understood he was not pleased made by selecting from the many papers to have a military organization at an eminently civil proceeding. However unwelcome the intrusion of a hundred artillerymen into his private life may have been he might have consoled himself with the thought that the display did not reflect as discreditably on him as it did on the uniformed militia of the

State of New York. Such incidents as these do positive harm to the National Guard. They dethe result of a new general election. strength and endurance, "rather than in tract from its dignity and give point to the common complaint that it is a upon the intellectual equipment. The play organization, given over to frivolity pale, spectacled student has been eclipsed and foolishness. Batteries of artillery by the football hero. The few go to col- are not organized to help theatrical lege to disport themselves in games; the managers give realistic war dramas or to celebrate the joys of private citizens. If their commanding officers think they like success, that the end justifies the are, Major-Gen. CHARLES F. ROE ought to be able to find a way to convince them of their mistake.

oughfares in which traffic is congested and accidents occur. The waterways about the city are covered with craft of all sorts and kinds, some swift and easily handled, others slow and difficult to maneuver. The collision between the yachts Tarantula and Norman was only a harbor version of a collision between two high speed motor touring cars. Perhaps some day there will be traffic zones on the rivers, and by and by police men on water motor cycles may speeding vachts and clumsy coal hulks to keep them within the law. The city's navy is not a small affair now. In the future it may be even larger.

No statesman who aspires to complete knowledge and mastery of the forces that move men's minds neglects a careful study of the theories of government so luminously expounded by KARL MARK, and their bearing on the cracker and cheese trade offers for burgh be notable as a socialistic center as well as for its famous provision house?

A double blessing from America to Europe. and the Hon. T. DRYDOLLAR SULLIVAN of of the Old World. The Great Republic, reverently conscious of the debt it owes the older culture of the mother continent sends its noblest, truest, best, commissioning them ambassadors to remove any false impressions less competent visitors may few. The chief evil is the recruiting (with | HINKY DINK and the Hon. T. DRYDOLLAR poral power which, originally bestowed inducements) of desirable athletes from it will know what a real American is

THE SUPPLY OF THE CAPITAL

Prof. N. S. Shaler of Harvard University contributes to the July number of the UEL, although he had deemed it a duty stand that it is an insult to have bribed International Quarterly a significant paper on "The Exhaustion of the World's Metals. Of these metals two are cardinal in importance, iron and copper. The rest may be of great utility, but they are not absolutely necessary to civilization and do not materially affect its course. The "mainstays of our existing civilization among the metals are iron and copper."

Now, how about the supply? In Europe trainers who watch over the physical condition of the deposits of minable iron ores, "long in the athletes, were let go: If the amateur coaches service, are beginning to be exhausted." "Great Britain has practically consumed business for which their collegiate education sup- its store," and now practically all the supply for its furnaces is imported. The Mediuniversity crews, elevens and nine, were left to the terranean supply, Prof. Shaler computes, cannot last for many decades to come captains, a large part of the evils in college athletics | The ore beds of Central Europe are "not likely to meet the demands of a hundred years." Extensive deposits of rich ores dent writing to THE SUN suggested as a in Scandinavia and in Belgium and France have hardly begun to be drawn on yet at anything like the present rate of increase in the consumption of metallic iron. Prof. Shaler estimates that even with these the European sources of supply will not hold

out for a century. In this country the conditions for a long continuance of iron production are more promising, and the "best placed field" for it in North America or in the world, save northern China, is "the central section of the Mississippi Valley, mainly between the great river and the Appalachian system of mountains and northward beyond the Great Lakes to the head waters of the streams flowing into Hudson Bay"; yet "it is a question" if even this store will supply the demands of the future, and "it is in a high Union and the Odell organization in measure improbable that within the United States any new fields of notable value remain to be discovered," in addition to those which have been known for thirty

years and more.

The only other known field in the other continents than Europe and America is in China, "under conditions of climate and of labor which promise a cheaper product than has been obtained in any other displatform is neither new nor novel. The trict"; and it is this condition which, to Prof. Shaler's mind, gives to the Japanese Russian war its greatest importance to the world, for on the control of these resources "depends in large measure the economic mastery of the Pacific Ocean." He computes that the deposits other than those of China which can produce iron at the present low labor cost "will almost certainly be exhausted within one hundred

years."

The sources of supply of copper are much rarer and more restricted. The total amount of the metal in the crust of the earth is probably not a thousandth part that of iron, and accordingly Prof. Shaler is of the opinion goods and more powerful in the world's to a point where its service to the arts will be seriously limited before there is a like reduction in the supply of iron."

What will become of civilization without iron and copper? There may succeed an "aluminum age," which will carry us "almost as far beyond that of iron as we advanced when that metal replaced bronze in the mechanic arts." Within fifty years the market price of aluminum has fallen till it is now only about one-tenth of what it was, yet Prof. Shaler says that "he would be a confident man who, on this basis of computation, looked forward to a time when aluminum could be economically produced for less than \$200 a ton," and he reaches the conclusion that " with any methods now conceivable we have to reckon that while aluminum is likely in time to take the dominant place now held by iron, it will do so at a cost in terms of labor far higher than what men now pay for their capital metal."

Guard has lent a pair of Gatling guns to the proprietor of a summer war show to of it is going forward so rapidly that Prof. help him furnish noisy amusement for | Shaler thinks that "within a few decades" measuring values than by the ancient device of balancing them against a substance of which the supply is excessive." Silver he calls "now a forlorn element, a very pauper among metals"; "valueless in the arts"; "the station it retains due to sentimental considerations which are likely to the college athletics of to-day is shown was turned out and marched by its soon pass away"; "in a century, save for use as fractional currency, it is likely to be quite neglected."

# String Beans and Bacon

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "P. O. D.,"
Tuesday's SUN, who yearns for string beans cooked with bacon, has the sympathy of all who have eaten properly cooked green beans

The trouble is that all bean starch is hard to con vert, requires hours of hard boiling, and heat is ex pensive. Besides, boarding house and restaurant cooks and other cooks will not watch a pot bol three hours or use the necessary gas or coal String or snap beans, digestible and palatable,

Soak a large quart of fresh crisp beans one hour in loe water. String and break in two and soak another hour in lee water. Now put them in the heaviest tin lined iron pot two thirds filled with boiling water. Boil three-quarters of an hour briskly, having a heavy tightly fitting lid on the pot Pour off the water and fill the pot again with boiling water and add half a teaspoonful of sait, one tea spoonful of sugar, quarter pound of bacon, one pepper pod and an onion the size of a small egg Boll about two hours and until only half a teacup o water remains - just enough to prevent scorching. Snap beans and bacon are an antebellum Angle Sagon luxury departed with beaten biscuit, pure ice cream and chicken dumplings.

NEW YORE, June 27. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT: "P. O. D." Is 'stringing" himself on the method of cooking green or snap beans in the use of bacon for the-to him

gives such vegetables a strong, unpleasant flavor. Induce him to try medium lean salt pork, and then he will know what it is to appreciate a toothsome NEW YORK, June 27.

# Electric Heating.

From the Electrical Review.

The art of electrical heating is well developed though the use of these appliances for heating rooms and cooking is not as great as could be de-sired. The fault here lies not in the heaters themselves, but in the fact that in generating electrica energy from coal great losses take place. The method is roundabout, and the only system avail-able to day is, unfortunately, inefficient. First we burn the coal and transfer as much as possible of the heat developed by this process to water The steam thus generated is then passed to some type of engine. The engine drives an electric generator, which in turn develops an electric current. This current must then be transmitted, through conducting wires, to the point where it is to be utilized, where its energy is reconverted into hear At every step, except the last, losses take place, not so much due to our apparatus as to the system

The Final "G." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pope, in "The Happy Life of a Country Parson," writes: A chronicle of ancient standing. A Chrysostom to smooth thy band in Pope was always correct. What was the prac-NEW YORK, June 26.

High Finance. From the Washington Star Willie had a savings bank

'Twas made of painted tin. He passed it 'round among the boys, Who put their pennies in. Then Willie wrecked that bank and bought

Sweetmeats and chewing gum And to the other envious lads He never offered some "What shall we do!" his mother said

"It is a sad mischance!"

THE NEW CUBA.

Cuba's National Finances.

HAVANA, June 21.-In August, 1901, Mr. Estrada Palma stood at the top of the list of possible candidates for the Presidency of Cuba. A communication was sent him by political leaders in the island asking for a statement of his views upon various public questions. Regarding the matter of national finance he said in his reply: "Cuba is a new nation and must not be extravagant. She should adjust her expenditure to her

income and resources."

While for its novelty and profundity this assertion is fairly on a par with a statement that water is wet or that fire burns, it was nevertheless a statement of a genuine conviction which would have been more admirable had it been more durable. It lasted for nearly two years after Mr. Palma's inauguration as the first President of Cuba, and during that time unquestionably operated as a restraining force on the Cuban Congress. It still holds in Mr. Palma's mind as a moral conviction, but it has been so battered and assailed by the persistent assaults of political expediency that its force as a restraining agent has quite disappeared.

When Don Tomas assumed the duties of his high office his soul burned with the fires of genuine patriotism, but he was utterly inexperienced in the intricacies of political government. His government would be ideal if he could make it so. Fconomy would be his strongest card. Cuba had rebelled against unjust and oppressive taxation and against expenditures which brought no benefit whatever to theisland. The new Cuba was to be run on wiser lines. There were to be no taxes save those that were imperative, and no expenditures save those that were needful. For several months Mr. Palma sat on the national cash box and frowned severely on such petty attempts as were made to raid it. In this way he piled up a very comfortable little treasury surplus.

The point in Cuba's national finance which is most clearly open to criticism does not lie so much perhaps in the sum total of her expenditure as it does in her national financial system. This system springs out of her failure to establish that decentralized form of government which the framers of her Constitution tried to effect by means of that instrument. Centralization was one of the major evils against which the Cubans protested in the days of Spanish control, and the Palma administration has perpetuated one of the actively provoking causes of Cuba's revolt against the mother country. This has imposed burdens of expenditure upon the national Government which under a better ordered institution and under the terms of Cuba's own Constitution would be distributed among the smaller political divisions, such as the provinces and the municipalities, in a way that would bring expenditures more directly under the control of the people and greatly reduce the call upon the national

revenues.

For instance, schools should be supported by the areas in which they are established. Cuba's Constitution declares that "primary education shall be compulsory," and provides that "the expenses thereof shall be defraved by the State during such time as the municipalities and provinces, respectively, may lack sufficient means therefor. No effort has yet been made to place this burden where it properly belongs, and school maintenance continues as a function of the national Government. It is thereby brought into the sphere of national politics and becomes one of the agencies subject to political manipulation in national campaigns. A similar condition obtains in all other branches. In spite of the fact that the Constitution makes Cuban cities autonomous, all the important functions of the municipalities are in the hands of and are maintained by the central Government at Havana. Notwithstanding the power to do so conferred by the Co tion, no Cuban city can to-day borrow money for the installation of sewer or water systems or for other public improvements. The State controls it all, and the national fiscal reports show appropriations for such processes in various municipalities, as well as for highways and bridges in different provinces. A short time ago President Palma vetoed an appropriation for the sanitation of Cuban cities. This was done on the ground that the money was to be apportioned to the municipalities for expenditure by the city authorities. This creates another force susceptible of control

and manipulation by the central machine. The department of police appears as another instance. Havana and perhaps other cities make some appropriation for a local municipal police. But even Havana receives an annual appropriation from the national treasury for the maintenance of a purely local municipal police force. The island as a whole is policed by a semi-military body known as the Rural Guard, a survival and continuance of a Spanish institution which was the immediate cause of much Cuban complaint in Spanish days. A short time ago the Province of Santa Clara proposed an increase, at the expense of the province. of the Rural Guard. Mr. Palma vetoed the measure. In their aggregate the police and the Rural Guard comprise a force of approximately 5,000 men. It is openly asserted that they are used by the central Government as a force in the political machine.

In its total the national expenditure for institutions and processes which should be supported, both as a principle of republican government and in conformity with the provisions of Cuba's Constitution, by the political subdivisions absorbs not very much short of one-half of the national revenue. In a country no larger in area and population than the island of Cuba there are certain advantages in the system of expenditures from a central fund obtained by a tariff on imports. It might even be the best way if there were no such thing as partizan politics to open the door to unnumbered abuses and evils. As it is, the system is little short of being actually pernicious.

As in all lands, there have been and there are attempts in Cuba to advance personal interests at the expense of the nation. Incidental reference has been made to some of these in earlier letters. After approving officially, though not personally, the plan to purchase a national theater, Mr. Palma has been induced to withhold his official indorsement of the measure A vigorous fight is made for a subvention of the Cuban Railway. Some drags have been successful, some have failed, and some are still under consideration. The deepest and most lasting disgrace of the Palma administration appears in the matter of the pay of Cuba's army. The story is too long for full rehearsal here, and its essential features have been laid before the readers of THE SUN at different times during the last eighteen months. So long as she keeps within the bounds prescribed by the Platt Amendment the United States may not interfere in Cuba's financial proceedings. It is difficult to say just when or where there would be due justification for interference. Cuba has borrowed \$35,000,000 already. A bill is under consideration for the isquance of a so-called "interior loan," virgially interest bearing certifi-

cates of indebtedness, payable at some vague and indefinite time in the distant future, for an additional sum of \$26,000,000. Another proposition is also being agitated for the opening of another barrel, nominally

But this is not all, nor is it even in large

part the work of the presumable benefi-

for the benefit of the same group.

ciaries. The game is being played by Cuban politicians in conjunction with for eign speculators, most of them Americans. Fearing an effect adverse to his political interests, Mr. Palma has lacked the courage to stand manfully to resist and denounce a scheme which is as wicked as any ever instituted by self-seeking Spanish officials for the wholesale robbery of Cuban taxpayers. Were Cubans the sole beneficiaries or were the money to stay in the island, where it would be of benefit to those who must pay it, some argument might be advanced in favor or in excuse of the measure. The same might be said if the money which it is proposed to pay were either lawfully or morally due. But the whole scheme, beyond a possible total of some \$40,000,000, is a raid, pure and simple, worth only of condemnation. Cuba can borrow, and she would perhaps be justified in borrowing, \$50,000,000, in addition to her already incurred debt of \$35,000,000, provided it were used for constructive, and therefore productive purposes. She might be pardoned for making a further loan of \$15,000,-000 for the discharge of the soldiers' claims.

no amount beyond that should receive even consideration. Don Tomas waves his hands in the air and says: "What can I do? What can I do?" That is a question easily answered. He may not be able to dominate or to control the evil influences which are operating through his political subordinates, but he can refuse, flatly and finally, to allow the fair record of his administration to be stained by becoming a party to the transaction. Cuba has shown a regrettable weakness in her failure to pass her organic laws. But her course in the matter of financing the soldiers' claims, which are far more the claims of speculators than the claims of soldiers, has been a gigantic folly which, if not arrested, may easily carry her to disaster.

provided that it be then declared that the

sum then paid constituted a full and final

discharge of all indebtedness on that score.

A sum of \$50,000,000 is actually in excess

of all right and reasonable obligation, and

Between politics and finance Cuba's officials are making somewhat of a mess of her affairs. So long as the present industrial prosperity continues the island is in no serious danger, but a continuance along the present lines will sooner or later lead to serious difficulties.

#### THE PRICE OF MILK. Emphatic Denial of the Allegations in De-

fense of the Milk Exchange's Cut. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In publishing on June 8 my communication about the reduction of the price of milk as fixed by he so called New York Milk Exchange, you accompanied it with a statement by George Slaughter of the exchange which contained the following allegations:

The lowering of the price of milk was due solely to market conditions. The market is flooded with the product. • • That the members of the exchange profit by the reduction is absolutely ridiculous. Ex Senator McBride, who owns a large dairy farm at Deckerville, N. J., is the chair-man of the price committee of the exchange, and

had a leading part in making the recent quotation. All these statements of Mr. Slaughter are untrue. I have taken time to interview Mr. McBride, and am now able to give his statement on this subject. Mr. McBride is an ex-Senator of Sussex county, a member of the board of managers of the State Hospital at Morris Plains and the owner of a fine farm near Sussex, N. J. Any statement of his will be acepted by all who know him. When he saw Mr. Slaughter's statement, Mr. McBride said:

"I have not attended a meeting of the ex-

I have not attended a meeting of the exchange in three months, as I have been unable to do so by reason of ill health. I was not there when the half cent reduction was made, and had I been there I should have opposed it with all my power. I regard it (and in It with all my power. I regard it (and in this opinion I am sustained by other members of the exchange) as wholly unnecessary, without excuse, and an act of gross injustice to the producers of milk. Seventy cents per can (of forty quarts) for milk does not pay for cost of production, and when Mr. Slaughter says that such a out was necessary he asserts something wholly without foundation. The common day laborer is much better off financially with his \$1.50 per day than the owner of a farm with capital invested

ter off financially with his \$1.50 per day than the owner of a farm with capital invested making milk for one and three-quarters cents per quart.

"It is strikingly suggestive that milk is retailed in the city at from six to ten cents per quart, while the wholesale producers receive the fabulous sum of 70 cents per can of forty quarts. In other words, the dealers in the exchange who retail get more on the average for nine quarts than does the farmer for forty quarts. Farmers are required to comply with rigid rules, send standard milk, have everything first class. On its very face the price of 70 cents per can is an imposition, and only the most insatiate greed would expect it, much less decree it as an emergency price.

"All talk that farmers have the privilege of doing better than the prices named by the exchange is nonsense. Mr. Slaughter knows that nine-tenths of the milk sent to market is bought either on a six months or one year contract, with Borden's or exchange prices as a basis. I have not talked with one farmer, as a basis. I have not talked with one I arriner, one creamery man or one dealer (including those who have New York interests) who does not declare that the June cut in price was unnecessary, unwarranted and unjust. This view is confirmed by John J. Stanton of Sussex, manager of the Milk Reporter, who said to me: "The explanation, 'too much milk,' is a falsehood. The preceding drop in milk was made when butter was up to 40 cents and rising."

cents and rising."

My plan to appeal to the Federal authorities for an investigation of the Consolidated Milk Exchange is meeting with approval from the milk farmers, and an ex-Governom of the State is proposed as our counsel. Farmof the State is proposed as our counsel. Farmers are clow to act—a helplessort of folk—but if they once can be made to realize in what a clutch this so called exchange holds them, they may put up a fight that will result in their deliverance. MCAFEE VALLEY, N. J., June 24.

#### Have Directors Duties? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What does it mean when men of position set their

names down as directors in a company like Does it carry any obligation that they keep themselves informed and give the word of warning if all is not being conducted with

Can they resign when the business gets into difficulties through ignorance or dis-honesty in the conduct of it? In a club only members in good standing can resign. In the army falling asleep on your post is a crime. ROSA DARTLE.

#### SHEPPIBLD, Mass., June 26. For the Defense of the Nations

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Should we decide, as is but just, to meet the threatened Ger man discrimination against our products in kind. how would it do to put a \$25 tax on immigrants, reducible to \$1 on all flags that gave us most favored nation treatment? A sliding tax on live imports is as fair as on dead imports, and swift auxil lary steamers can scarcely be maintained except between Europe and the United States. Canada also seems inclined to be a bad neighbor

Why not enforce Section 22 of the present tariff law and put a finish at once on her hopes of controlling the Pacific by carrying our freight on her ubsidized steamers?

The United States ought to use its present suc-

cess for its future victories; an extra 10 per cent. tax on all imports not the product of the country under whose flag they are imported would be a powerful atimulant to the building of an American C. E. CRITTENDEN. SCRANTON, Pa., June 23.

In the World's Work for July Admiral Togo's victory is the subject of two articles, one by Baron Kentaro Kaneko. Mr. M. G. Cunniff suggests how New York's appearance may be improved. Other strated papers deal with American strike and with decorative homes. There are arti cles besides on libraries, on life insurance, on the Horace Mann school and various sociological

#### THE ROYAL ARCANUM. Action of the Supreme Council Defended

by a Member. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this morning's edition you printed a letter signed "A. L., Longfellow Council," headed "The Case of the Royal Arcanum." May I be pernitted to answer same? There are some statements and inconsistencies in this letter which are worthy of mention.

"A. L." says he has been identified with

the insurance business since 1871, and there-

fore if this plan goes into effect he will place

his insurance in an old line company and

advise his friends who can get insurance else

where to do likewise. This shows pretty plainly the reasons for "A. L.'s" position. He doubtless went into the Royal Arcanum to get access to men who have shown their desire to protect those dependent upon them, in order to obtain their applications for life insurance, and he certainly is not the only agent of life insurance companies who is now trying to induce Royal Arcanum men to desert and apply for insurance in one of the old line companies. His statements, therefore must be viewed with suspicion, as they been an agent for life insurance companies since 1871 and never taken out a policy? This is not a discussion between the Royal Arcanum and life insurance companies: if it were, we have but to companies the rates of Option "A" Royal Arcanum, which is the fixed rate for life, and the ordinary life policy of the old line companies. We will take the age of 35, which is below the average age at which insurance is issued. The Royal Arcanum insurance will cost a man of this age for \$3.000 for one year \$48.001 assessments and se for dues, making a total of \$52.80, and for the ordinary life in an old line company, according to their tables, for the same amount and period at the same age, \$84.33, a saving in favor of the Royal Arcanum of \$31.53. In both cases you have to "die to win."

In addition to the insurance feature the brotherhood among Royal Arcanum members and the many heips to the needy are certainly greatly to be desired. Every person joining the Royal Arcanum becomes a partner in the undertaking and thereby contracts to do his share to make it a success. Would a business man sit calmly by while his partners ran his business and give no thought to how it is run? Yet many of the members of the Royal Arcanum have never attended a meeting since they joined and have never raised their hands to make the organization a success. These are the men, in a majority of the cases, who, never having held out a helbing hand in the past, never having been sufficiently interested in their partnership to work upon its affairs, now come out of their holes and with a "greater than thou" flourish advise the public at large what ill advised steps have been taken by the Supreme cone.

And so we see "A. L.," with that delightful naivete, telling us the mistakes of our supreme body and in the same breath saying that during his twenty years of membership to work upon its affairs, now come out of their holes and with a "greater than thou" flourish advised steps have been taken by the Supreme Cone.

And so we see "A. L.," with that delightful naivete, telling us the mistakes of our anjerence of the members are not been disable to a special partnership than a partn canum and life insurance companies; were, we have but to compare the rates of fixed rate for life, and the ordinary life policy

CHARLES P. RO Chosen Friends Council NEW YORK, June 26.

# THE SENTIMENT OF ASIA.

The Growth of a Common Spirit Stimutlated by the Japanese Triumph. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The assertion of Mr. Oscar T. Crosby that there was up to two years ago no such thing as Asiatic consciousness may be accepted as true; and that the awakening of it by the Japanese war is limited is probably also true; but there are indisputable evidences that it

is growing rapidly. In proof of this it is only necessary to mention the existence of the Asiatic League organized by the Japanese statesman, the late Prince Konouye, just before the war, with its notto of "Asia for the Asiatics" and its membership of natives of every eastern Asiatio race from the Indian Ocean to the Sea of Japan. In further proof may be cited the elegrams and addresses sent to the Mikado from all parts of India after each great Japanese victory over the Russians; and even in Mussulman Turkey the Japanese successes have evoked expressions of sympathy It is true that heretofore in Asia religion has held the place of what in Europe is called natriotism, but the pressure and aggressions of the West are giving rise to a new consciousness among the Asiatic races that bids fair to bind them together in self-defense, and every victory of the Japanese gives it fresh stimulus.

One has only to read the papers from all parts

one has only to read the papers from all parts of India and the further eastern countries to be convinced of this. A young Bengali writing recently to a relative in India from Japan, where he is a student in a technical school, describing the influence of his new surroundings, says: "The Indian, dead to all noble feelings, begins to show signs of patriotic life when he comes here. The best proof of Japan's life siving influence is afforded by the fact that it awakened in the heart of so unworthy a youth as myself firm resolutions to help forward the regeneration of my mother country. There is not another land like Japan in the whole world.

This is but one sample out of many I might give, and I think justifies the sentence from a Sun article quoted by Mr. Crosby at the beginning of his letter to which he takes exception, so far at least as India is concerned. Indeed, the Indian people of all races and creeds are so stirred by the events of the war that hardly a week passes but articles appear in the British newspapers speculating on the consequences to British rule in Asia, and men like Col. Sir Thomas Holdich, intimately acquainted with Indian and Asiatic sentiment, express, as he did a fortnight ago at a public meeting in London, the opinion that England's prestige in Asia depends on the clear outward and visible evidence that she is strong.

Events have marched so fast that what was true of the conditions in Central Asia and Tibett two years ago would be found profoundly modified if Mr. Crosby would repeat his journey now. News travels fast even in those regions nowadays, and though the details may not be clear or accurate, probably he would find that in every bazaar, on the highest plateau, and in the remotest nomad encampment men are discussing the world stirring events that are passing in Manchuria, and speculating on how it may affect their fortunes. In conclusion I would say, too, with Mr. Crosby, look to Asia, and I would add, and take care to do nothing to make the man in the modified in the passing i

# Impossibility.

Knicker-Does Jones know anything of instrumental music?

Bocker-No, he thinks he can play the fool with the soft pedal.

The July number of the Country Calendar 10 marked by some extraordinarily fine full page The view of the Arnold Arboretum and that of a Japanese lily field are remarkable, and what poetry can attach to a cantaloup will be found n the colored cover. Among the interesting illus achievements, of Harvard's tree growing, of Austin Corbin's buffalo herds, and of the use of the Cali-fornia redwoods for dramatic purposes, besides studies of sea birds and of tuna fishing. John Burroughs writes about midsummer, and all the